

of Ruby Lake, Elko County, June 27, 1928, A. E. Borell; male (no 6804) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3 miles north of Elko County line, Elko County, October 14, 1929, A. E. Borell; male (no. 6805) from west side of Ruby Mountains, 4 miles north of Lee, Elko County, October 24, 1929, H. H. Sheldon.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis*. Western Crow. Female (no. 7052) from east base of Ruby Mountains, 20 miles north of Ruby Valley P. O., Elko County, June 29, 1929, Ralph Ellis.

*Certhia familiaris montana*. Rocky Mountain Creeper. Male (no. 4622) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3 miles north of Elko County line, Elko County, December 30, 1927, A. E. Borell; female (no. 6849) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3½ miles south of White Pine County line, White Pine County, November 1, 1929, H. H. Sheldon.

*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. Male (no. 4628) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3 miles north of Elko County line, Elko County, December 30, 1927, A. E. Borell.

*Acanthis linaria linaria*. Common Redpoll. Male and female (nos. 6829-30) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3 miles south of White Pine County line, White Pine County, November 2, 1929, A. E. Borell.

*Melospiza georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow. Female (no. 4612) from west side of Ruby Lake, 3 miles north of Elko County line, Elko County, December 17, 1927, A. E. Borell.—RALPH ELLIS, *Berkeley, California, January 15, 1935*.

**A Note on Passenger Pigeons in the Nineteenth Century.**—The following passage is taken from a book of small circulation, the "Diary of Christopher Columbus Baldwin, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society 1829-1835." (Worcester, Massachusetts, published by the Society, 1901.) It is under date of January 4, 1830. "Rise early and go hunting all day. Have Asa Hosmer with me, who is a hunter by profession and does nothing else for several years. He tells me that last fall he caught 830 dozen pigeons. Mr. Bryant and John Hancock caught half as many more. They sell for 25c to \$1. a dozen." . . . "I can well remember in the spring of 1811 a flock passed over Templeton that was many hours in sight and so large as to cover the whole horizon. They first appeared a half hour before sunrise and continued till after ten o'clock."

C. C. Baldwin was the son of Eden Baldwin, for whom the village of Baldwinville, Massachusetts, in the town of Templeton, was named. My father, Herbert S. Morley (born 1844), long a resident of Baldwinville, wrote me under date of May 14, 1934, as follows: "When we first came here [about 1870] the 'blind' of the hunters was in evidence near the railroad track. They used to bait the ground and then in some way throw a net over the birds, and then they killed them by crushing in the heads with the ball of the thumb. And George Day told me that when the thumb got too lame Hosmer would crush them with his eye teeth."—S. G. MORLEY, *Berkeley, California, January 4, 1935*.

**Louisiana Herons on San Diego Bay.**—While taking a bird census around San Diego Bay on December 20, 1934, Mr. Lee Arnold and I saw two Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*). They were feeding along the shore of the narrow neck of water separating Coronado and North Island. These I think make a total of six specimens seen in southwestern California, all from San Diego Bay.—JAMES E. CROUCH, *San Diego, California, January 5, 1935*.

**Virginia Rail in Yosemite Valley.**—Although Grinnell and Storer in "Animal Life in the Yosemite" (p. 260) record the Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) as breeding at Smith Creek near Coulterville, I have been unable to find any record, either published or unpublished of this species in Yosemite Valley. I therefore wish to record that, at a location about the middle of the floor of the valley, along the Merced River, on September 30, 1934, at a distance of from six to ten feet, I cautiously followed and observed a bird of this species. The bird used its bill, which was over an inch and a quarter long, to turn over the dead leaves along a bare moist bank. The rail then deftly picked up the insects and worms which it had thus exposed.—JOSEPH S. DIXON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Berkeley, California, October 26, 1934*.